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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873.

TRIPLE SHEET.

Carlist successes are reported from Spain. - The will of the late Emperor Napoleon is published. —— Ten thousand emigrants left Liverpool last week for

An attack on the Modocs was disastrously repulsed, 23 soldiers being killed and 18 wounded. —— A bill sup-plementary to the New-York Charter was passed and signed by the Governor. - The furniture of the Hall of Representatives was sold at auction.

Bids were received for the ferry leases. ==== Probaschools. - The Crispins threaten to strike immediately. = A Morrisania fireman was murdered. An Italian missionary absconded with \$2,000. - The Long Island charter election took place. - Gold. 1174, 1161, 1161. Thermometer, 510, 580, 480.

The proposition to increase the tax on foreign immigration seems to be finally defeated in the Legislature. There was never much show of reason in the agitation of the scheme.

One or two of our local magistrates have greatly terrified evil-doers by their vigorous judicial decisions and sentences. The Legislature has reënforced this seasonable alarm by passing a bill for the prompt arrest and punishment of petty thieves and pickpoakets. We may now hope for a good riddance from the horde of scamps who infest the city.

The raggedness of the Charter which has just been passed by the Legislature is illustrated by the fact that it already needs supplementary patching. It is said that the bill of amendments will only include a few little things that were overlooked in the original measure and must be attended to now. It is more than likely, however, that this reopening of the question of a government for New-

York will be seized on as a pretext for more

Precisely what the Congressional Convention at St. Louis is expected to accomplish does not appear. The programme, however, embraces three days' doings, of which one is set down for welcoming and work; and the other two are devoted to excursions, banquets, and other varieties of junketing. This may not be useful, but it is undeniably "Congressional."

There are indications that the Assembly will pass the Senate bill to modify the usury laws. The ordering of that measure to a third reading by a large vote shows a favoring of the bill which is unexpected. Such a modification would be a relief to existing though inoperative statutes. It forfeits the illegal interest exacted; but it does not change the present rate established by law. It is doubtful, however, if any more radical change in the usury laws can now be secured.

Now that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are receiving bids for the ferry leases, criticism of the management of the various lines is timely. The statement that most of the suburban ferries are operated at a loss to their owners is evidently a threadbare apology for the wretched accommodations that are afforded those who live out of the city. Better returns should be made in dividends, cleanliness, and comfort for a capital of nearly

A real reform measure was adopted by the Senate, yesterday, in the reduction of the cost of public printing. THE TRIBUNE, in its exposure of Mr. Terwilliger's operations at Albany, last year, was able to lead up to a complete exhibition of this branch of legislative extravagance. The Senate has profited by the information gained and has just struck off some \$75,000 from the enormous annual expenses for printing. This is a flash of economy which lights up a pretty dark place.

The attention of those who are interested in a discussion of the Labor question (and who is not?) is invited to a letter on this subject printed on our fourth page to-day. Our correspondent examines the problem of strikes with intelligent and generous views; his conclusion, that association in labor is the most hopeful remedy for present complaints, is one which is becoming daily more acceptable and popular. It is natural that we should find some similarity between the danger and the remedy; this is combination.

The opposition to the proposed reduction of salaries in the public schools has been so vigorous that the Commissioners will probably postpone indefinitely, at their meeting to-day, the consideration of the subject. A revision of the pay-rolls, rather than a penny-wise retrenchment, is what is needed, and a body that is popularly known as the Reform School Board cannot with dignity shirk the plain duty of equalizing the salaries of teachers wherever an unjust discrimination is made on account of sex. If women fairly earn the wages of men in the public schools, they should receive them.

There is something pathetic in the struggle after posthumous remembrance which any dead man's will reveals. The last will and testament of the late Emperor of the French, which has just been made public, is sentimental-if not pathetic. His Napoleonic desire for a dynasty makes "my son" the central figure of the document; and for this very ordinary young man he has fine philosophy, as well as good wishes for his due establishment in the Elysée. People will be surprised to see that the ex-Emperor's estate is valued at only about \$600,000; and that all his greatness finally shrunk to this little measure.

we print foreign correspondence ranging from Rome to Yedo, and from Yedo to Mexico. Mr. Bayard Taylor writes picturesquely, as well as forcibly, from the Imperial City. He finds Rome, as the capital of Italy, improved and improving in many ways. Whitewashing and decorous wall-scraping, to be sure, offend the artistic sense somewhat; but the railroads are convenient, and the streets are said to be cleaner than since the time of Diocletian; which is great gain, though the ancient traditions perish. The Nineteenth Century is noisily crowding its way in the venerable capital of Japan, as well as in Rome. One of our correspondents tells of the delicious scene which occurred when an American lady vigorously shook hands with the Mikado, "and thought it kindness to His Majesty." That that sacred personage, the Mikado of Japan, should give audience to a lady (even with train-bearers) was a wonderful event; but his submission to the pump-handle ceremonial is more curiously amazing. Next, we shall have the Grand Lama dancing a measure with the Woman of America. Our Mexican picture is less pleasant than either of the others. The country seems actually weary with corruption; and the officials busy themselves languidly with drawing their salaries and intriguing for perpetually increasing fees. On the eighth and ninth pages of THE TRIBUNE will be found a pleasant letter about recent picture sales in Paris, and one from Berlin giving some account of Spielhagen's new novel, the appearance of which was a literary event in Germany.

ANOTHER MODOC MASSACRE. A terrible and fatal blunder has again been committed in the Modoc campaign. The disaster of the slaughter at Tule Lake has been aggravated by a catastrophe of still more serious practical importance. The murder of Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners was, from the savage point of view, a great and inspiriting achievement, but it bears no comparison with the exploit with which every mountain camp-fire and every digger's hut is by this time ringing. The Modocs have met a considerable force of our artillery and infantry in what must have appeared to them a fair fight, and have entirely defeated and routed it. Two batteries and one company started out on the 26th of April to reconneiter the supposed stronghold of the Modocs. They were permitted to advance without opposition

to fix the responsibility for these repeated blunders, which are nourishing a general Indian war on our border. The facts are of the utmost gravity. To those who know anything of the Indian character, it not necessary to dwell upon the disastrous consequences which must necessarily flow from these repeated successes. There are no considerations of honor or good will possible between the two races. The Indians have been too long the victims of the rapacity and cruelty of the border ruffians, whose lives are passed in robbing and maltreating them, to feel toward the white race any sentiments but those of hate and suspicion. In this state of things it is absolutely essential that they should never be allowed to forget the superior power of the national forces. But by a series of misfortunes and follies unexampled in our history, these wretched and ignorant beings have been brought to believe in their capacity to withstand and to defeat the soldiers of the regular army in greatly superior force. Every one knows how rapidly intelligence is communicated among these tribes. Last week we heard of scattered bands appearing in war paint at several points of Northern California and Southern Oregon. It will not be easy to prediet how many bands will spring up from this last fatal success. While this deadly contagion of blood is spreading through the mountains, how is the Government preparing to check and counteract it? The President is taking a long and apparently agreeable pleasure excursion in Colorado, giving his name to snowy peaks and his thoughts to the question whether Washington or St. Louis would be the better permanent residence. The Secretary of War is enjoying himself in Texas, and hopes to dine in New-Orleans on Wednesday. The Associated Press sends a word so naively ridiculous that we must repeat it here: "The " visit of these prominent officials has created "the best feeling among the people, who "regard it as evidence that the Government "takes an interest in frontier affairs."

If the loyalty of "the people" accepts such evidence as this, there is certainly no reason to complain of the decay of faith in the nineteenth century.

INSANITY AND CRIME.

The abuses of the defense of insanity in criminal trials are leading, we believe, to a general public reaction, of which the address read the other day by Mr. David Dudley Field at a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society must be taken as an important symptom. We understand that one of the most eminent of American authorities on the disorders of the mind -Dr. William A. Hammond-will shortly publish a paper sustaining in great part, if not fully, the views of Mr. Field. Thus we shall have two of the foremost men in the professions of law and medicine contending for a radical change in our theories of medical jurisprudence; and that the lay public is ready to second their efforts we have no doubt what-

Indeed, if murder is to be discouraged, our laws must be greatly amended. A man who never betrayed a moment's aberration of mind deliberately shot his enemy, and, being released on the excuse of insanity, walked out into Broadway a free and unembarrassed citizen. and of course has been perfectly sane ever since, ready to repeat the homicide if a similar temptation arise. The man who shot the debaucher of his wife at Albany was said to have been sane immediately before the deed and immediately after, though not sane at the moment of killing; he was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and appointed to a clerkship in the New-York Post-Office. The chief actor in a still more conspicuous case of the same sort, who was adjudged not rational enough to be responsible for his actions, became a major-general and a foreign minister. In the case of the forger Huntington, it was On the third page of THE TRIBUNE, to-day, argued that a man might be conscious of the Baron Stoffel made no difference in the result. difference between right and wrong, and vet through mental disease so strongly impelled to wrong actions that it would be unjust to hold him responsible for his conduct. In a murder case tried in this city five years ago, the court actually ruled that if the prisoner committed the act in a moment of frenzy he could not be convicted of any offense; and Judge Brady, in the Scannell case, has declared the law of this State to be that a man is responsible for his acts when he knows what he is doing, is capable of distinguishing right from wrong, understands the consequences of his act, and that it is in violation of the laws of God and man. In other words, if the prisoner was in such a state of mind as to know that the deed was unlaw-'ful and morally wrong, he is responsible; otherwise not." It is evident that an application of these principles would set at liberty half the murderers in our jails. Murders after cool deliberation are rare. Homicide is almost always done in a moment of frenzy-that is to say, when the passions are so much inflamed that the murderer does not reflect upon the consequences of his action. It may be said that he is for the moment incapable of apprehending the wickedness of the deed, just as a drunken man may be incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong. But what good reason is there for excusing a crime committed in frenzy any more than a crime committed in drink f So, too, with homicides perpetrated under the excitement of a domestic calamity; the murderer's mind may be for the moment unhinged by his misfortunes; he may satisfy himself that it is no moral wrong to slay the destroyer of his home; and yet he retains the consciousness that what he is doing is a violation of the law: why should he be excused any more than the thief who persuades himself he may

rightfully steal to keep himself from starving? A scientific study of insanity has thrown great light upon the nature of mental disease, and ought long ago to have modified the laws relating to it. Idiots, we may say, are beyond the jurisdiction of law, like children under the age of reason, except that the law may subject them to whatever restraint is necessary to the public safety. Insanity may be of four kinds: it may affect the perceptions, giving rise to illusions or hallucinations; it may impair the reasoning faculties; it may disturb the emotions; and it may invalidate the will. Mr. Field is disposed to make a broad dis-

sanity which has been so much abused; and if we consider for a moment the principle upon which legal punishments are founded, we must admit the propriety of the exclusion. Vengeance is not the business of earthly courts and statutes; but penalties are annexed by law to crime in order to insure obedience; their object is to protect society by deterring the offender from a repetition of the offense and deterring others through the example of his suffering. Hence it follows that any man who is capable of being deterred by the fear of punishment is a fit subject to be punished. The precise degree of his moral accountability may be left to God. In fine, according to Mr. Field's view, "the

question of legal responsibility must come to "this-Was the person accused capable of "knowing that the act or omission was a vio-"lation of law, and of refraining from it?" "I do not ask," he continues, " whether he did "know, but whether he was capable of know-"ing. If he was capable of knowing and of refraining, then he was in the sense "of the law a free agent." It will be found that very few insane persons are insensible to the fear of punishment or incapable of knowing what is lawful and what is forbidden. Insane Asylums are all managed upon the principle that the unsound of mind are governed by motives and can be ruled by fear. "There is scarcely one of the patients," said an eminent physician, "who, if he wasted his but-"ter and were told that it would be taken from him if he wasted it again, would not "refrain from doing so." But if the object of punishment is the protection of society, why should we not go still further than Mr. Field proposes? Why should any insane criminal be set free, to repeat his violations of the law, and to encourage other lunatics to similar offenses? There is no one perhaps more to be pitied than the victim of homicidal mania; but then there is no one more to be feared. To turn such a person loose in the streets is to endanger the community, and we have no more right to leave at large the victim of a mental disease that imperils other people, than a sufferer from small-pox or similar contagious affections. The great difficulty in the way of punishing the insane is the death penalty. It is a question whether that ought to be imposed in any case; but so long as it is the law, there are certainly insane murderers now at large who deserve to be hanged quite as much as Foster did, or Rogers. We may come at last to a change in the law which shall abolish all distinctions between the sane and the insane in the courts, and leave the jury no function except to pronounce upon the commission of the act, the judge no discretion in imposing the sentence. Whether the prisoner was sane enough to be a free agent might afterwards be determined by a commission of experts; and upon their report a competent tribunal might be empowered to commute the sentence, if necessary, into imprisonment in a

lunatic asylum. THE RADICAL VICTORY IN PARIS. It is entirely possible that the "Republic of M. Gambetta," as the conservative gentlemen of the Assembly are pleased to call it, is nearer than has been generally supposed. On Sunday last the Republicans carried seven of the eight districts in which elections were held, and in three of these the Radical candidates were elected. The Conservative Republicans brought in four candidates, and the Monarchists count one solitary deputy elected from the ever-faithful Brittany. But the most significant part of the day's voting, in fact one of the most significant incidents which have happened since the close of the war, was the signal defeat suffered by the Government and the Conservative Republicans in the election of a deputy for Paris. The majority of M. Barodet over the Count de Rémusat is so great that the diversion of the Monarchical vote upon If Legitimists, Imperialists, and Orleanists had all voted with the Conservative Republicans, the Radical candidate would still have been elected by some eighteen thousand majority. Paris has thus unmistakably declared for the definite and immediate establishment of the Republic for the dissolution of the present Assembly, the absolute integrity of universal suffrage, the convocation of a new Constituent, and a free amnesty for the con-

demned Communists. What the result of this powerful manifestation of opinion is to be will depend greatly upon the way in which M. Thiers chooses to regard it. It is unquestionably a most important warning addressed to the Government. It is one more assurance, which by this time ought not to have been needed, that the political strength of the country is on the side of the Left, and that it is a mistake for the President to try to conciliate the Right by concessions which the Radicals regard as hostile to themselves. The act which legislated M. Barodet out of office as Mayor of Lyons was an unnecessary favor shown to the Monarchist element of the Assembly, and of course gave him immediate prominence as the representative of a principle. In no personal point of view could he be compared to his competntor. M. de Rémusat is one of those men whodo honor to public office. In character as in ability he is one of the first men in public life in France. His position before the Republicans of Paris was also irreproachable. His address to the electors was a frank and sincere declaration of Republican principles. It lost him the chance he might have had for Monarchical votes, though the result shows there were very few of them to lose. He committed not only himself, but so far as the utterances of a member of the Government could do it, the entire Cabinet, to a policy of straightforward Republicanism. In this candidature the attitude of M. Thiers became more unequivocal than ever before. But all this was unavailing. The support of the leading minds of the old historical party to which Martin, Crémieux, Arago and Carnot belonged, was not enough to elect him. In spite of all his personal and political advantages, it was felt by the bulk of the sincere and active Republicans that he must not be elected, because his success would appear like an indirect success of the reaction. It was considered necessary to defeat him, as a rebuke to the majority of

accompany him into retirement, the substitution of such men as M. Grévy and M. Casimir-Périer has certainly nothing alarming about it. But it seems reasonably certain that a crisis is approaching in the history of the Assembly which will decide its future more promptly than has lately appeared probable. There was little to choose between the two candidates, so far as the Right were concerned. Whatever their pretenses may be, they are no mere anxious for the establishment of a Republic under M. Thiers than of one under M. Gambetta. The electoral Address of the Count de Rémusat was scarcely less objectionable to them than that of the ex-Mayor of Lyons. The Government, therefore, would seem to have little inducement left to attempt to conciliate this irreconcilable faction, and the weakness it has displayed in the recent election must convince M. Thiers that any further concessions to the Right will be equally fruitless and dangerous.

ANOTHER PUBLIC SCANDAL. The cost of living is increased to every man and woman in the country when the public credit suffers. The rise and fall of the securities on which we are borrowing money in European capitals are indexes of the practical fact that we are by so much richer or poorer. And as we shall probably be a nation of borrowers for at least as many years as any of us expect to live, we may as well regard it as permanent fact that our credit is our wealth, its loss our poverty. When a defaulting cashier ruins a bank, the loss that falls on stockholders and depositors is but a fraction of the injury. Every capitalist in the country, large or small, has his little spasm of alarm, and perhaps contracts to some extent his use of money, and adds to the difficulties and expense with which all business is carried on. When a great railroad corporation is mismanaged, there can be no greater mistake than to imagine that only Wall Street and the bondholders suffer. The loss is spread over the whole continent, and we all pay our part. It is for these reasons that the story of the

waste and ruin of the Vermont Central Railroad, which we give on another page, is a matter of personal interest to everybody. It is in a sense, as the scandal of Erie under Fisk and Gould was, a national disgrace. The methods of the operations in Vermont bear close resemblance to those of the Erie in respect to the formation of corporations to supply everything to the road at extravagant prices. In the matter of repeating the same stockholders in two or three different corporations that played into each other's hands, they remind us of the Crédit Mobilier. In grasping and absorbing other roads there is a touch of the railroad policy that New-Jersey has just overcome. The amounts involved are large; and the millions of dollars which have been sunk in this railroad are lost to it as assets, while the fortunes of its managers seem to have enormously increased.

When some examination of this railroad company was attempted last Fall, the condition of affairs found little attention outside of the New-England newspapers. The Presidential election took precedence in public interest and the scandal dropped out of notice. But the matter is too serious thus to rest. The Vermont Legislature is involved to a certain extent, as charges of corruption are rife, though perhaps not very specific. The committee that meets at St. Albans should be compelled by the force of popular sentiment to make a genuine investigation. The letter of our correspondent gives the main points and many of the particulars as to where this exposure is needed. There have been so many great scandals that this one is in danger of being somewhat overlooked. When the story is fully told, the disgrace must be concentrated upon the men who have effected the ruin. So far as their capacity extended they seem to have done their share in stabbing the public eredit. The wound perhaps is "not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door; but

THE VISIT OF THE SHAH. Among the group of sovereigns which will assemble at Vienna this Summer, none will be likely to attract such curious and surprised attention as the Shah of Persia, who has just set out upon a visit to the principal European courts. The traditions of his house and dynasty are opposed to travel. Since Darius encountered the Scythians near the mouths of the river on which the Austrian capital stands, no monarch of Persia has visited Europe on mission of hostility or politeness. The people whom he rules dwell apart. They are fenced with deserts and mountains, live under the shadow of traditions dark and old, and possess the Eastern hatred of and contempt for foreigners. This has abated somewhat of late. owing to the liberal policy of the Shah. He has introduced the telegraph into his dominions, and meditates railroads. He has assembled round him officers of European training to discipline his desert armies in the drill and tactics of the West, and in the numerous colleges of Tcheran are some professors of the learning of the lands of the Infidel. Some of her nobles have sent their sons to Paris to be educated; and of late, casting aside the cumbrous and arbitrary usages which have been employed in Oriental government for ages, he has remodeled his polity in some accordance with Western standards. He has fashioued a ministry something like that of Great Britain, and introduced extensive reforms in the government of his widely dispersed provinces. His territory is nearly as large as that of Mexico, and formerly the Governor of each province wrung taxes from its inhabitants at will. He bought his office of the Shah; his subordinates bought their offices of him; and their subordinate; in like manner purchased their smaller holdings, and all fell on industry and thrift with the rangs of wolves and the talons of vultures. So long as the Governor paid his annual tribute at court, and the Governor's local farmers of the revenue paid their tribute to him in sufficient abundance, nobody cared where it came from. It was the fruit of plunder, oppression. and rapacity. But all that is being changed. The Shah's visit to Europe will undoubtedly accelerate the reforms which he has so happily inaugurated. With the introduction of railways and improved systems of agriculture-

ulous province of Azubijan-a post of the first dignity under the empire. The roads and mountain passes between his government and the 'capital swarmed with armed bands, directed by ambitious contestants of his accession. It was important that he should reach Teheran as swiftly and secretly as possible, but every way was full of peril. In this emergency the Russian Minister and the British Chargé d'Affaires joined forces, and between them, by skillful maneuvering, the young Shah was brought safely through the ambushed robber bands, and duly crowned. Some recollection of his indebtedness to the good offices of the European Ministers at this critical moment of his life may have moved him to his liberal policy toward Europe and the Europeans. In this he has exceeded all his predecessors, and Persia already begins to reap the fruits of his intelligent, but at first altogether unpopular, reforms.

Travelers who have visited his court asy that he is a calm, handsome sovereign, with eyes large, dark, and sad, bushy eyebrows that are almost joined together, a nose of Oriental curve, such as may yet be seen upon the sculptures old as Egypt, older than history. of Khorsabad and Nineveh. The type seems not essentially to have changed in four thousand years. Nabopolasar may have had such a nose; so may have Cambyses and Artaxerxes Mnemon; and the same hair and beard may have characterized Cyrus and Darius Hystaspes. Nothing changes in the East. One age is as another; and the races of men vary as little as the races of the wild ass and the camel. Those who look upon Nasreddeen Shah amidst the imperial and kingly and princely group which is to gather under the crystal dome of the Austrian sovereign by the borders of the Danube, may fancy if they like that they are looking upon the renascent image of some of those mighty and warlike Persian kings that thunder through the bible books with such unscriptural clangor, and who reduced the world under their dominion. This king will not be likely to do much in that way; but if his visit to the West enables him to govern his own people with increased wisdom, to augment and encourage their industries, and ameliorate their social and political condition, it will bear fruits quite as salutary as the more ostentatious visits of his predecessors, who issued forth with chariots and horsemen and leagues of armed men from the gates of Persepolis and Susa.

NEST-BUILDING.

As April skies put on the blue of May, the feathered citizens of parks and public squares are very busy. The other day, curious, interested spectators lined the outer edges of the City Hall Park, where the house-keeping sparrows were eagerly picking up tufts of cotton provided by some thoughtful soul. Some of those on-lookers were, doubtless, thinking of the little play of the birds which is so exact an imitation of the human drama acted in every street of households. In the country, with much twitter, chatter and animated discussion, the birds are arranging and settling their building plans. The oaks and maples are slive with politic debate, where the robins and brown thrushes are arranging their Summer quarters. In the denser firs and spruces the century-living crow is repairing the family mansion, or the younger generation, with much unnecessary cawing, gather the rude materials for a new village. The bob-o-links have not made their noisy reentrance yet; they are unavoidably detained in the reedy savannas of the Carolinas. But the blackbirds are making prodigious clatter as they agree upon the terms of their new partnerships. Wherever the birds are gathered together there is busy preparation for domesticity and the anxious cares of housekeeping. Nature is "setting the solitary in families."

Whether incited by the provident and

frugal example of the feathered citizens of parks and groves, or moved by more practical ensiderations, many voung families of human kind are turning their thoughts houseward. Real estate agents, who feel the hidden pulse of the currents of city life, say that the inquiry for small dwelling-houses is this year very marked. The annual hegira of Summer tourists vacates many fine houses in what are called fashionable quarters. The same causes which bring picture galleries under the auctioneer's hammer, are offering Murray Hill mansions at the usual frightful figures. The traditional "four-story, "brown-stone front, high-stoop" house, with the regulation annual rental of four or five 'housand dollars, however, is not so much sought for. Hard times and humbler views of life incline many minds to less costly regions of the great city. Our young Adams and Eves, looking back at at the Eden of the brown-stone fronts, perhaps go hand in hand to the lateral streets outside the charmed limits between Fourth and Sixthaves., and Thirtieth and Fiftieth-sts. If the world is not all before them where to choose their place of rest, they find decent little homes on some of the side avenues. This year, if never before, the owners of comfortable houses which may be rented at fifty and one hundred dollars a month are happy with many applications from good tenants Here and there, too, modest young couples beginning the world (not where their parents left off) are setting up their household gods in small tenements where twenty-five or thirty dollars suffices for the monthly rent.

We really seem to have gotten well past our shoddy, showy, age of housekeeping. Many sensible people are witnessing, as the Friends say, against the extravagant style of living which inevitably involved a costly equipage, liveries, velvet carpets, satin damask and marquetrie. The vulgar rich have had things so far their own way that nice people say they must live plainly and handsomely in order to be different from those whose garniture and furnishings are brazen with their market cost. Tweed, Fisk, and their like have made diamonds and brocade too cheap to be good. The age is not as extravagant as it was. By and by, it may be even fashionable for people to live within their income and possibly save something. There are young people of culture, refinement and good taste who are seriously considering cherry tables mental disease in treating with criminals, and beds, and then the savages opened a murderous fire upon them, before which they were utterly helpless. They appeared to have lost in a strong abnormal temptation to crime, ought never to be accepted as a sufficient plea in back to camp through a galling fire to which the wounded, and the survivors hurried back to camp through a galling fire to which the mercy of the camp through a galling fire to which the mercy of the mer and flag-bottom chairs. The nest-building of